

SPRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE TIDE WESTWARD.

When the student of history reads of the immigration of the Northern barbarians over the Roman Empire, of the stream of the Goths pouring from Scandinavia and Northern Germany into Southern Europe, or of the Vandals into Spain or Africa, he fancies that there must have been a movement of peoples then to which modern times afford no parallel. But, precisely as in geology we can hardly imagine that mountains of chalk are being formed now at the bottom of the ocean, and whole races of beings perishing, and land sinking and seas rising, just as, and no less than, they did in ancient fossiliferous periods, so we did not perceive that ancient history renews itself in the nineteenth century.

The descendants of the ancient Goths and Gauls, and what not, are invading our borders as their fathers did those of the Goths. Into the blood of the conquering race of this country they are infusing their new element of power, as their ancestors did into that of a more degenerate stock. Three hundred and fifty thousand of these vigorous "barbarians" will probably this year come into our ports and scatter themselves over our territory; the Celts, like their fathers, sticking to the large towns, and the Germans going to the farms. But besides this movement of foreigners to our coast, a continuous and unbroken stream of population is pouring from the older States to the new. It is said that no experience of emigration in this country has ever been paralleled by that of Kansas during this season. Those who remember, a few years since, the pathetic appeals for "bleeding Kansas," and the cry through the Northern States for aid to the impoverished settlers who were nearly starving, can hardly imagine that the El Dorado of the West is that once much abused State. A continuous stream of emigrants are now pouring into Kansas as do the cheap, uncultivated lands of Kansas and the available border States. So great is the throng that people have been obliged to live in tents, and every line leading to the region has been crowded with passengers and crammed with freight. The peculiar advantage of Kansas, which is thus attracting immigrants, is that almost the only State left where Government land can be bought, with good soil and nearness to the coast. Excellent land can even now be purchased from the Government, along railways, at \$2.50 per acre, and at \$1.25 in the interior. The railroad companies sell at \$8. The country is remarkably clear, the soil good, transportation easy, a variety of fruits grow, and the winters are milder than in the Northwest. The drawback to be apprehended is drought, but the construction of railroads and planting of trees seem to be changing the hydrometric balance of the atmosphere, and occasioning much more moisture. The society in Kansas, owing to the character of its first settlers, is far superior to that of most border States.

A considerable portion, however, of this incessant Western stream of population eddies aside into Missouri. Here, in the northern portion, are excellent lands, probably as high as \$10 or \$15 an acre, but with great capacities and near to markets. In the middle and southern portion of the State are very cheap lands, but with poorer soil and more adapted to vine-growing. Good vine lands within sixty miles of St. Louis can be got from \$2.50 to \$5 an acre; but the objections throughout the State are the ignorance and inertia of society, the results of slavery. A distinct branch of the great stream always flows towards the Northwest, and fertilizes those new States. The amazing progress of Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin during the last decade is due to this immigration, a valuable portion of which comes from the ancient "home of nations," Scandinavia. The cool bracing climate attracts the North Europeans. With population and wheat-growing come railroads, and that region is attaining wonderful prosperity. Still, land is usually held somewhat high for an emigrant, unless it be very inaccessible. The winters also are cold and long, and fruits do not flourish so well as further South. The central West, too, continually feeds the side currents of this river of immigration. The restless Yankee, having made the prairie barren with crops, becomes tired of civilization, and goes to farm to the westward, and makes on to struggle with the wilderness. So land changes hands continually, and the van of the army of foreign settlers takes the places of the rear of the old army of pioneers, who are marching forward. Not as many of the waves of the westward tide touch our Pacific coast as might be desired. Possibly the news of the drought of this year in California has deterred the immigrants, as well as the overcrowding of vessels in San Francisco. There is still, however, a boundless field open on that coast for farm labor, and if our Pacific Mail Company took the matter in hand vigorously, they might lead through a vast amount of profitable immigration.

MATRIMONIAL MURDER.

From the N. Y. World. It shall go hard but that somebody will better the instruction meted out to husbands and wives by the trials and triumphs of Mr. McFarland. Indeed, we already observe distinct signs of progress towards a higher plane of the great truth enunciated by certain reverend commentators on this man's revolting story, that the killing of persons who "split the tree of marriage" is a "right royal" vindication of the will of God. McFarland merely murdered the individual by whom, as he believed or professed to believe, his wife had either been induced to split the marriage tree or dissuaded from trying it up again. A gentleman by the name of Boardwell, from New Jersey, on Wednesday did more and better than this. He aimed directly at the *bellissima causa* herself of his domestic discomfort, and calmly shot the unworthy woman who, after taking him "for better for worse," had found him "for worse" no better than she expected, and so had departed from his pleasing presence. It certainly does seem to be a little hard that women must make up their minds to elect between being slowly kicked to death by a brute in his own house, and being instantaneously shot by him in some other person's house. But we really see no help for it, if we are to obey the "right royal" doctrine of our day and generation on the subject of "splitting the tree of marriage." For you will observe that this doctrine attaches the death penalty,

not to the wrong inflicted or supposed to be inflicted on the split-off partner, but to the fact itself of the splitting. And it is therefore quite clear, we think, that a woman who leaves her husband, even to earn her own living honestly in a decent solitude and in "the sweat of her brow," must expect no more mercy than if she had run away with a clergyman or been run away with by a Casanova. And after all, when one comes to think of it, what business have women to be women at all, if they can't put up with their destiny? "You see," said the worried and worn-out Lord Mayor of London, during the Gordon-No-Popery riots, to a Catholic gentleman who appealed to him for protection—"You see, it is all your own fault. Why will you be a Catholic? If you wouldn't be a Catholic, people wouldn't want to mob you and burn your house." If women wouldn't be women, McFarlands and Boardwells and other lords of the creation wouldn't want either to marry or to beat or to murder them. Just at this particular moment the burden laid upon these hapless creatures is a trifle more severe perhaps than usual. The happy thought of one husband inspires others. A successful murderer may have his imitators, like a successful actor or a successful author. And we have already had as many as three cases of matrimonial murder, the patients in all being women, within the last week. Under the "tree-splitting" dispensation, of course, some of the broken-hearted and sensitive sufferers who have been stung into committing these murders will be punished for them, and it is not wholly unlikely, therefore, that here and there a few—we hope only a very few—husbands of a volatile turn of mind, tempted by this impunity, may be led into adopting so prompt and inexpensive a means of divorce. Should such things happen, the friends of the victim will do well to remember that no woman could expect to be really happy with a gentleman capable of murdering her out of caprice; so that, after all, the only choice for her being between murder at his hands or a protracted life by his side, the murder is probably the better fate of the two.

Of the special assassin, Boardwell, it appears to be tolerably clear that he must have been moved to his act either by an overwhelming reverence of the "right royal" American doctrine concerning "tree-splitting" in the abstract, or by a savage glow of self-love and of tyrannous rage. His words and his demeanor at the time of and immediately after committing the deed were of such a nature that one would hardly hesitate, were it not for the newly revealed doctrine aforesaid, to pronounce him an unredeemed and irredeemable scoundrel. But since his connubial tree had undoubtedly been split, and since it has been ordained by the enlightened public opinion of America that every independent citizen of the United States be just as free to shoot down in cold blood any one who splits his connubial tree or otherwise seriously disturbs his peace of mind as if he were a Badouin dwelling in a tent of the desert, we suppose that it is proper to recognize and to honor Boardwell as an apostle and an avenger, rather than to string him ineffectually up for a coward, a bully, and a brute.

HOW MR. WILLIAM SIKES WENT MAD.

From the N. Y. Tribune. There is a case not in any law book, but which Messrs. Spence and Graham undoubtedly have heard of, which is so pointedly illustrative of the great legal doctrine of momentary madness, or irresponsible frenzy, or by whatever name the great legal doctrine, (it has many an alias) may be called, that we are surprised that Messrs. Spence and Graham did not cite it during a late oyer of murder. We refer to the case of Mr. Bill Sikes, as set forth in the veracious chronicle of "Oliver Twist." Mr. Sikes, it will be remembered, was a celebrated, being gentleman in London, who lived by the appropriation of other people's property, and who had a mistress named Nancy. This poor, gin-sodden woman, in a moment of pity for "Oliver," betrayed Mr. William Sikes, which fact was communicated to him by a great cryer and companion of his, an Israelite gentleman named Fagin. The moment he received this unpleasant information from the friendly Fagin, Mr. Sikes (whose tenderest sensibilities had received a sudden shock) "lost all control of himself," and the following colloquy ensued: "Let me out," said Sikes, "don't speak to me; it's not safe." "Hear me speak a word," rejoined the Jew, laying his hand upon the lock. "You won't be—"

"Well, I'll reply to the other." "You won't be—too violent, Bill?" whined the Jew. "But when a man has 'lost all control of himself,' it is of no use to try to stop him. Mr. Fagin, however, explained that he merely wished to caution Mr. Sikes against being "too violent for safety." With this remark, Mr. Sikes rushed to the residence of the devoted Nancy. That he must have been "insane" is evident from the following graphic description of his demeanor in the street:—"Without one pause, or moment's consideration; without once turning his head to the right or left, or raising his eyes to the sky, went he to the ground, but looking straight before him with savage resolution; his teeth so tightly compressed that the strained and swollen muscles of his face, the rober held on his headlong course, and his word, or relaxed a muscle until he reached his own door."

It is reasonably to be deduced from this account that Mr. Sikes must have been as mad as his conduct could have desired, if he had the deed he was about to do. He was tried so high upon his injuries; he had been so ill treated by the too voluble Nancy, that his brain must have been sufficed, that clearly something must have been the matter with his heart or his bowels—it was of no consequence which. But evidently he was in a most convenient state of temporary hallucination. This is further proved by his conduct on coming into the presence of the false Nancy. When he did to Nancy then and there will be indicated by just one more quotation:—"She staggered and fell, nearly blinded with the blood that rained down from a deep gash in her forehead; but raising herself with difficulty on her knees, new from her bosom a white handkerchief, Rose Maylie's own—and holding it up in her folded hands as high towards heaven as her feeble strength would allow, she uttered a prayer for mercy to her Maker. "It was a ghastly sight to look upon. The murderer, staggering backward to the wall, and shutting on the sight with his hand, seized a heavy club and struck her down."

Instances of instantaneous aberration have become so common in this country, and the aberrationists are so often finding themselves in judicial jeopardy, that we have cited this well-known case for their especial benefit, should they get themselves into trouble with the law, which hereafter isn't very probable. Mr. Sikes hung himself (by accident) in trying to escape from the police, and thus it happened that his case was never adjudicated in Court.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND FREE LOVE.

From the N. Y. Sun. It looks very much as if the leaders of the Women's Rights movement were committing a fatal blunder. They are so conducting themselves as to produce the impression in

the public mind that their cause is inseparable from that of infidelity and immorality, and are thus bringing upon it an odium which does not justly belong to it and which they ought sedulously to avoid. We have already pointed out the mistaken interpretation which the sisters of the Sorosis, many of whom are prominent Women's Rights advocates, have put upon the result of the McFarland trial. They defend the truant wife and her paramour, and profess to believe that the jury, in acquitting McFarland, meant to justify the ill-treatment of wives by husbands and to deny them all protection.

The fact is, that what was really decided in the case was that a husband may shoot with impunity any man who comes between him and his wife, and alienates her from him. Had Mrs. McFarland left her home without any love-making from Mr. Richardson, and waited till she was honestly divorced from her husband before she cultivated the devotion of another man and engaged to marry him, she would have escaped censure. It was the indecent haste she displayed in endeavoring to exchange one husband for another, which has caused her to be condemned by public opinion; and the same indecency in applauding her conduct will bring a like condemnation upon the women of the Sorosis.

But, as if this were not enough of a load for the Women's Rights party to carry, Mrs. Stanton, its most distinguished and able leader, also falls into the mistake of making this same McFarland case the occasion of a still more decided assault upon the inviolability of marriage. In her lecture to ladies only at Apollo Hall on Tuesday morning, she advocated a sweeping amendment to the divorce laws of this State, and in the course of her remarks used the following language:—"These protracted divorce trials, with all their sickening details, are a source of suffering to the wife and the loss and abhor, and slowly but surely educating public sentiment to a true marriage relation."

"I think divorce at the will of the parties is not right, but that it is a sin against nature, the family, the State, for a man and woman to live together in the marriage relation in continual antagonism, indifference, disgust." "The Protestant world have never regarded marriage as an indissoluble tie, and the great stretch of the civil and religious conscience of our rulers to multiply the causes for divorce with advancing civilization."

We will not attempt here to combat the views which Mrs. Stanton so boldly avows. We wish merely to point out that if they are to be made an integral part of the women's rights platform, the whole movement is irretrievably lost. There is so much involved in the maintenance of the sanctity of the marriage tie, that the doctrine of divorce at the will of the parties—that is to say, of absolute and unrestricted free love—must destroy any cause with which it may be identified, however true and good the intrinsic character of that cause may happen to be.

THE THREE PROTHONOTARIES.

From the Pittsburg Gazette. The period is at hand for the regular appointment of the prothonotaries of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. There are three of these officers, one for each district. The present incumbents are all Democrats, and all of them have been conspicuously successful in rendering themselves obnoxious for their political partisanship, to a majority of the people. Indeed the record in that regard of one of them, Snowden, at Philadelphia, has richly earned a public censure not limited by the State boundaries. In this Western district, the officer has discharged his duties as competently as many Republican would have done, and not more so. He has held that lucrative post for at least nine years—and, strange as it may seem, appears confident of still retaining it. But we think better of Mr. Keenan's good sense. He is himself too active, bitter, and shrewd a partisan not to understand that the people of the Commonwealth gave, last October, a very clear expression of their desire that the judicial service should be in all particulars committed to Republican hands. We thus reformed the bench for the express purpose of redeeming our highest tribunal of justice from any shadow of suspicion of its continued position to merely partisan influences. Mr. Keenan, to the contrary of the present incumbent, must be aware that in a political sense he has succeeded in making himself unpopular with a majority of the people, and the people. Yet more, his friends, are all Democrats, and adhere to the Democratic dogma of rotation in office.

We express, then, the unanimous sentiment of a majority of the people of the district, that it is time for him to retire. If a Democrat must have it, let the Judges appoint some other man from that party; but if the recent votes of the majority of the people of Pennsylvania mean anything at all, the signify clearly that this important official trust should be confided to some officer in sympathy therewith. This is not at all a question to be governed by personal predilections. There are plenty of gentlemen who will equally well fill the post, and some of them may be Republicans. We have no doubt, therefore, that our Supreme Bench, with which those appointments rest, will approach their obnoxious duty in the premises with a sense of all the responsibilities which a clear majority of the people have imposed upon their choice. And it is clear that this majority could never be reconciled to a reappointment of either Messrs. Keenan or Snowden.

WHAT OUR NAVY IS AND WHAT IT OUGHT TO BE.

From the N. Y. Herald. The Secretary of the Navy in his annual report recommends, as a nucleus for a navy, forty iron-clad monitors, for coast defense; ten first class armored vessels, for foreign service; ten first class wooden steamships, each of three thousand tons; twenty second class steam sloops, of two thousand tons each; twenty-five third class steam sloops, of one thousand tons, and fifty-five fourth class steam gunboats, averaging six hundred tons. This would make our effective navy one hundred and sixty vessels. One hundred and twenty of these would be employed in foreign squadrons, one-half at a time, or an appropriation could be made annually for sixty vessels of full steam and sail power, the vessels for harbor defense to be laid up and cared for until they are wanted. This would not be a large navy for this country; on the contrary, it would be termed in England and France a small one. Still, for want of better, it would suffice in these times of heavy taxation, and it would enable the naval authorities to send respectable squadrons abroad, and with the energetic cruising done by our officers we could manage to have our flag shown in places where it has not been seen for many years.

The current Navy Register presents an array of names of vessels, and to the uninitiated it would appear that we had a sufficient number of ships of war to meet the demands of our commerce. On close examination of the list, however, it will appear that many of the ponderous names borne on the register belong to vessels that can render no assistance either in peace or war. There are at the present time forty-one wooden vessels in commission and four iron-clads, making an effective force afloat of forty-five vessels of all classes. In addition to these there are eleven vessels on the stocks that are not ready in a year, seventeen steam vessels capable of being repaired, and four iron-clads that can be got ready for harbor defense in two weeks—in all, eighty-seven vessels that can be made effective in time of war, although even from this total should be deducted five sailing vessels. Of the remaining vessels borne on the register ninety-eight are small tugs, fit only for dock-yard duty, vessels employed in the transportation of stores, hulks, receiving ships, school-ships, practice-ships, and experimental vessels. The regular trips, which can be engaged by the hour, so we have nearly a hundred vessels available for war purposes. This is an exhibit not gratifying to an American heart, and it is these defects in our naval organization that we wish to see remedied. It will require something of an outlay to bring the number of vessels up to the standard required by the Secretary of the Navy; but it must be remembered that this outlay will extend through several years—four or five at least; and even then we cannot hope to have the whole number required, unless Congress appropriate from year to year the amount of money asked for. We would recommend that Congress begin the work at once, as it will take some time to collect the timber and shape the iron for our future war ships, so that at least a year will be lost in making preparations. We would also recommend that all the iron ships and all the engines be built by contract at some of the private machine shops in this country, and that outside shipbuilders be invited to offer plans for modeling and building some of the vessels. This will inaugurate a zealous competition between our naval constructors and private shipbuilders, and will give new life into our dockyards and machine shops, and it will relieve the public mind, which will feel easy when Congress is seen taking some steps to place the navy in an efficient condition. Now, what member of the Senate or House of Representatives will commence this work by offering the proper resolution? Who will take the opportunity that is offered to make himself a name with the American people?

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IMMIGRATION AND ITS TENDENCIES. From the Baltimore Sun. The total number of emigrants who arrived at New York from Europe during last week was 9017. Of these no less than 2452 came from North Germany. We have already noticed the increasing number of arrivals at this port. It is stated that so alarmed has the German Government lately become at the possibility of having the rates of labor materially increased by this rapid diminution of the supply, that a bill will shortly be presented to the Chambers whose object is the restriction of emigration by the imposition of a heavy tax on every subject leaving the country. Such a measure is of course likely to have the opposite effect of that intended. There is a more insupportable law than any which legislatures can enact, by which labor will seek the best market. The time when the working classes could be estimated simply as producing and consuming machines has passed, even in Europe. The great exodus going on to this country cannot be stopped. If brains, bone and muscle are positive wealth to a country, the rulers of the old world, when they look upon such number of sails in their harbors, spread to bear away their population, will have a literal illustration of riches taking to themselves wings and flying away.

Large as is the immigration now coming to the United States from both Germany and Ireland, it is not at all in excess of the demand for labor. Yet it may be remarked that, although the South needs a large population, the tendency of immigration towards the West is almost as much without slavery as with it. In a total immigration in 1867 of 242,493, in 1868 of 282,189, in 1869 of 352,669, the number of immigrants from countries in the Old World corresponding in climate with the Southern States was but 47,554, and but very few of these settled in the South, while 30,000 Italians went to South America in the single year of 1868. A few Swiss have settled in Tennessee, and a few Poles in Virginia, but nowhere has there been a successful and definite purpose of colonization from Southern Europe to the United States. General Negley, in a very instructive and interesting speech last week in the House, showed that only 4563 immigrants entered the South for the quarter ending December 31, 1869, while 76,938 came in the same time from Europe.

The line of steamers between this city and Bremen brings emigrants to a point at once convenient to the South and West, but the great bulk of them pass westward, only a small proportion of them remaining in our own State and city. Yet there is, perhaps, a greater demand for labor in the South than the West, the extinction of slavery having reduced the quantity of cotton, sugar, tobacco, and other productions. The political disorganization which the abolitionists of Congress seek to perpetuate in the Southern States, and the monstrous calumnies spread broadcast as to the insecurity of life and property, no doubt have their effect in deterring emigration to the South. Yet it is quite as much the interest of Northern commerce and manufactures as of Southern agriculture that the production of the staples peculiar to the South should be increased, and this can only be done by an increase of labor. The tendency of the peculiar sort of labor at present in the South is to concentration more and more in the cotton and sugar regions, to be superseded in the more temperate grain-growing sections, such as Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, and some portions of North Carolina, by white settlers both from Europe and the North. There are vast spaces yet to be filled and tilled in the States named; and the time may yet come when the herbage of the Western pastures will be browsed so close that the future flocks of emigrants will seek new pastures nearer the Atlantic border.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF FAIRMOUNT PARK. PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1870. PARK CARRIAGE SERVICE. TABLE OF RATES. 1. For a single trip to George's Hill, one person, 30 cents. 2. For a round trip to George's Hill, one person, 50 cents. 3. For a single trip to Belmont Mansion, by way of George's Hill (open road), one person, 40 cents. 4. For a round trip to Belmont Mansion, by way of George's Hill (open road), one person, 60 cents. 5. For five round trips to Belmont Mansion, one person, 2.50. 6. Carriages are provided, in addition to those making the regular trips, which can be engaged by the hour, at the following rates:— When used by one person, per hour, or less time, \$1.50. When used by two persons, per hour, or less time, 1.75. 7. 25 cents for each additional person who may originally engage the carriage. No vacant seats in a carriage that engaged shall be used by any one not of the original party, except by their express consent. For details for the information of the public, by order of the Committee on Superintendence of Police, PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1870. Secretary Park Commission.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of ONE PER CENT, on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1870. Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third Street. The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May 30 to June 5, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PHILADELPHIA, GERMAN-TOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY will be held in Room No. 34, PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the consideration of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to authorize the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company to increase its Capital Stock," approved the 29th day of March, 1870. By order of the Board of Directors, A. E. DOUGHERTY, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN accordance with the provisions of the existing Act of Assembly, that a meeting of the commissioners named in an Act to incorporate the PROTECTIVE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be located in the city of Philadelphia, approved the 13th day of April, A. D. 1850, will be held at 10 o'clock P. M. on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1870, at No. 123 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, when the books for subscription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization. 5 12 1m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN accordance with the provisions of the existing Act of Assembly, that a meeting of the commissioners named in an Act to incorporate the MOYER-BENNING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be located in the city of Philadelphia, approved the 13th day of April, A. D. 1850, will be held at 10 o'clock P. M. on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1870, at No. 123 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, when the books for subscription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization. 5 12 1m

NOTICE. OFFICE OF GIBBS AND OREGON CANAL, PHILADELPHIA, May 18, 1870. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at 2 o'clock P. M. on THURSDAY, June 3, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M. BENJAMIN FAWCETT, Secretary to Stockholders.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CLARION RIVER AND SPRING CREEK OIL COMPANY will be held at HORTON BUILDING, 10th Street, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 25th inst at 8 o'clock P. M. TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH. It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. It is extracted from medicinal plants. It preserves and whitens the Teeth; it removes all stains and discolorations; it cleanses and Perfumes the Breath; it Prevents Accumulation of Tartar; it Cleanses and Purifies Arterial Tissues; it is a Superior Article for Children! Sold by all Druggists and Grocers. 2 10m Cor. NINTH and FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

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EASTON & MCMAHON, 309 QUINCEY SLIP, New York. No. 15 SOUTH WALKER'S, Philadelphia. No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore. We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.—PLANS and specifications for the construction of a POLICE STATION HOUSE, to be erected upon the site of the present Station House in the Fifth Police District, on Fifth Street, above Locust Street, in the city of Philadelphia, are hereby invited and invited from some competent architects, to be submitted to the Committee on Police of Councils on or before MONDAY, May 25, 1870. The several plans and specifications will be duly considered by said committee, and if any one of the number shall be selected and adopted by the said committee, and approved by Councils, it will be paid for, but for those not selected no compensation is to be given. Any information as to dimensions or particulars will be furnished upon application to ST. CLAIR A. MULLIGAND, Chief of Police, at the office of the Mayor. Such plans and specifications may be left with, or mailed to, the undersigned at his office, No. 219 DUCK Street. HENRY HUBB, Chairman Committee on Police, Philadelphia, May 19, 1870. 5 12 1m

REFRIGERATORS.

E. S. FARSON & CO., Self-Ventilating Refrigerators, The cheapest and most reliable in the market, and will keep MEATS, VEGETABLES, FRUITS, MILK, and BUTTER LONGER, DRIER, and COLDER, WITH LESS ICE. Than any other Refrigerators in use. Wholesale and Retail, at the Old Stand, (430) Large No. 220 DOCK Street, Below Walnut.

SAVERY'S PATENT COMBINED DINING ROOM WATER-COOLER AND REFRIGERATOR. It being made of cast-iron, porcelain lined, in wall-nut cases, does not impart unpleasant taste or smell to provisions, fruit, etc. Please call and examine. JACOB F. HAND, Jr., Retail Depot, 69 North Second Street, No. 629 MARKET Street.

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